

THE OMAHA BEE

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Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of January, 1922.
(Seal) W. H. QUIVEY, Notary Public

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The Bee's Platform
1. New Union Passenger Station.
2. Continued improvement of the Nebraska Highways, including the pavement with a Brick Surface of Main Thoroughfares leading into Omaha.
3. A short, low-rate Waterway from the Corn Belt to the Atlantic Ocean.
4. Home Rule Charter for Omaha, with City Manager form of Government.

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Poincaré's Plain Program.

The new premier of France has set himself and his government to a very definite job, that of compelling Germany to pay up. In his statement to the French parliament, and so to the world, M. Poincaré flatly says the question of reparations comes first, and that if Germany does not make good its settlements, according to the Treaty of Versailles, that the French parliament must, after consultation with the reparations commission, examine measures to be adopted to enforce fulfillment. No plainer statement of purpose could be made, short of an absolute ultimatum. The French have built their reconstruction and rehabilitation plans on payments from Germany, and for the moment at least are not inclined to consider any extension of payment, moratorium or otherwise. It was on this rock that Briand's policy broke down, and the explicit declaration from Poincaré was expected by those who have kept watch of French politics.

The greater question is: How will Poincaré proceed to enforce the terms of the Versailles treaty? His plans must have approval of the Allies, or France will have to go it alone. Regardless of sympathy, the sense of national justice will prevail in the end, and the decision of Germany's ability to pay, perhaps, will not be left for France alone to make. The issue may as well be raised now, for until it is settled there can be no real progress in Europe. Poincaré is at least to this extent warranted in laying such emphasis on reparations.

As a Frenchman he can have no patience with the suggestion made by former Premier Nitti of Italy, that the entire subject be reopened, and that the reparations as well as the allocation of territory made by the commissioners at Paris be revised. France demanded then full measure, and will not be satisfied with less. Nor in justice could less be offered. Economic conditions, however, may be such as will prevent stern and exact enforcement of the decrees of justice. This phase of the question will have to be carefully examined, and if the present policy of the French government will bring about such an inquiry and in the end put out a basis of settlement on which payment can be enforced, stability will surely follow.

It is a singular coincidence that just at this juncture rumors are heard of the retirement of Lloyd George and the probable ascendancy of Austen Chamberlain, for the latter is understood to be more inclined to the Poincaré view, as Lloyd George has held to the Briand policy. The change may not take place, and may not, if it does, produce any general modification of England's external policy, but one thing is certain. A definite understanding will have to be reached if Europe is not to waste further precious time in coming to order.

Make the Waterway Dirt Fly.

The Great Lakes waterway project has reached congress without striking a snag. It should have clear sailing from now on, for it offers a means of opening the European market on more advantageous terms for the grain and other products of the middle west. The proposal is for the international construction of canals which will pay for themselves through the water power thus developed.

Of course, the channel through which this legislation has to pass is as full of obstructions as the St. Lawrence river. Lachine rapids have yet to be passed, with immense rocks jutting out of the water, and treacherous cross currents will continue to menace the plan to the very last. However, the people of the great agricultural midland are determined and unafraid. If their representatives maintain a steady hand on the helm, the waterway which is to lower transportation costs, eliminate railway car shortages and bring the grain farmers \$5 to 10 cents more on each bushel will soon be negotiated.

The interest of President Harding in this is most encouraging. Every part of Nebraska is back of this plan. All the farm organizations have approved it, and leading railroad men also have given their praise. Nebraska's congressmen should make the dirt fly in this matter that soon the engineers may have the dirt flying along the St. Lawrence.

Make Today Last Longer.

Others than architects might listen with profit to the plea of Judge H. H. Wilson for building permanently. There is a saving to householders in solid construction which cuts down repair bills and lessens depreciation. It is economy for a city, a school district and all other public divisions to think of the future and construct, not temporary buildings, but durable ones that will meet the needs for many years. Strict observance of the zoning laws which protect the

nature and quality of a neighborhood from invasion or change will offer a further inducement to durable building.

There is no profit to the community through skimping on the construction of homes or other buildings. If any edifice is so put up that it will be useless within the span of a few years, when by expending a little more care and money its utility might be greatly extended, an unnecessary burden for replacement has been laid upon society.

In New York City are many streets lined with homes that date back fully a century. The same thing is to be found in other eastern cities. In Europe families have lived in the same habitation century after century. There is nothing in Omaha that has survived from the days of its youth, but a century hence many buildings of this day ought still to be in usable condition.

Hitchcock's New Machine.

Valiant words covered much chill fear at the democratic meeting in Omaha Saturday to inaugurate the candidacy of Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock for re-election. Over all hung the specter of the disastrous rout of 1920, when the Hitchcock-Mullen machine went into battle full of confidence and counted the primary votes to find that Mr. Mullen had lost his seat on the democratic national committee and that W. J. Bryan controlled the delegation to the national convention.

This much is made plain by the prospectus of "The Thomas Jefferson club," announced at Saturday's conference. The club is a selected organization. It is to have one member in each voting precinct, at \$10 each. Mr. Mullen is put at its head. His hand, through "The Thomas Jefferson club," will reach down through the counties to one trusted lieutenant in each precinct. It is as simple as Thomas Jefferson himself.

But why all this trouble? Why is it necessary to have this hand-picked organization, built new from the ground up? Why not depend, as in the past, upon the state committee and the ninety-four county committees which speak for the democratic party in Nebraska?

The 1920 primary vote tells the tale. If the anti-Hitchcock democrats can elect a national committeeman and a majority of the national convention delegates in 1920, they may in 1922 control the state committee and the county committees. Under the law, these are elected by delegates selected in open caucus. Maybe the Hitchcock-Mullen machine will control these caucuses. But maybe not! The popular will is a fearful thing for these gentlemen to trust; the stake is worth much. It is safer to build an independent machine of one's own handicraft. Then, if the rank and file rebel, the machine can run regardless.

Nebraska's Bank Guaranty Law.

If the bankers of Nebraska are satisfied with the guaranty law, it may well be allowed to stand. As the law is now read, the depositor is insured of the safety of his money by the banks themselves. This guaranty fund is administered by the state, and generally is working with satisfaction. Last year gave the most severe test the law has yet had to undergo, and perhaps the most severe it will be called upon to meet, for the reports from the bankers are to the effect that the worst of the trouble has passed, and from now on the sailing is comparatively clear. If the law has produced "wild cat" banking in any degree, the loss in the end falls on the other banks. At the last session of the legislature considerable discussion was indulged with regard to the extension of power of the state banking board over the issuance of charters for new banks. The board already has discretion in the matter, and the business is so regulated throughout the state that little cause exists for complaint as to anything in the nature of a monopoly controlling. It is probably true that fewer banking institutions could take care of the needs of the state, but, for the matter of that, we might get along with fewer grocery stores or churches, yet if the people wish to scatter their patronage and bankers can be found to accommodate them, so long as the guaranty law stands as it is, and so long as the penalties for fraud remain as they are, the rest of it concerns the financiers themselves and not the public.

Critical, But Not Constructive.

One of the most popular forms of entertainment known is kicking at the government. This takes many turns, and none is more frequently indulged than the criticism of the revenue system. No matter what plan is adopted for levying taxes, somebody is not satisfied, and the result is a perpetual discussion, with seldom a constructive suggestion. The latest of the outbursts comes from Prof. Montgomery of Columbia university, who, talking to a group at Chicago, condemns the 1921 revenue law as unjust, unscientific, and says the American taxpayer is a patient animal to have such a monstrous thing forced upon him. The professor specifies a great many points to which he objects, but does not offer anything that differs greatly. In this he resembles all the rest.

Taxes must be levied to support the government. The money spent in carrying on the public service is taken from wealth privately created. The popular principle applied as far as possible is to take the revenue from those best able to pay. And justice demands that the tax rest with equal force and effect on all forms of property. All these things are as familiar to the members of congress as to any university professor. Moreover, it is a practice of the committees handling the revenue bills to consult with experts and men who can speak with authority on the subject of taxation. Such laws are not framed blindly, and set to work in a haphazard manner. A casual reader might gather the impression that congress is made up in part of groups of ignorammuses, who are steered around by another group of designing politicians and business tricksters. If some of the men of eminence in our educational institutions could find time to mingle just a little practice with their theories, it might save a lot of unpleasantness.

Not a bad idea for the ministers of the city to interest themselves in bread-and-butter matters; their effort to get at the bottom of the packing house strike represents a step toward applying Christianity to week days.

Well, the democratic campaign in Nebraska may be considered as being open, but not to brethren who are unwilling to forget where the steam roller has passed in other days.

What joy there would have been if some movie magnate had captured Albert Sidney Burleson when he was in the cabinet!

The Jew Looks East

Service to the World Is Seen in the New Zion.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)
A leader of the Zionists, President Harding that word from America will lead the league of nations to "confirm" Palestine as a Jewish state. World Zionist Sokolow feels that American interest will smooth any difficulty as to British mandates over the Jewish homeland.

The Zionist movement refuses to die. It may be no more than racial emotionalism, but it lives and grows. The American ban on immigration has helped it, but Zionism was growing long before.

For the first time in 2000 years the world Jew is turning back toward Asia. That is a strange, uncanny fact. All of that time the Jew's face has been set toward the west, marching along with history. The drift from the Nile and Euphrates, Egean and Mediterranean caught him and carried him along. It swept over the Atlantic to America, a great, patient, hopeful mass of him.

Why is the Jew pausing and looking back over his shoulder? The Jew himself cannot answer fully and simply. His emotions, impulses and instincts are too mixed. In part only is it religious. Racial consciousness and an urge toward nationalism are powerful, but these are not all. There is a feeling, possibly, that the trade and power of east and west are about to center at the eastern end of the Mediterranean in the next centuries.

Something deeper, but intangible, is facing the Jew about west to east. There may be something of mass prophecy, of collective instinct, or racial clairvoyance about it. In twenty centuries history has left its way from the Egean to the Golden Gate and east has met west in the Pacific. In the moving center of history that has been a part of Asia and Europe and then to America about to swing back?

Look at Palestine, and it seems that it can never support any great people. The whole thing looks like an emotional racial religious experiment and a doubtful one. Nevertheless, there is slow and steady reorientation of the Jew toward Asia Minor; it is a desolate land, full of mixed peoples, the bones of dead kings and the dust of races, but the Jew is visioning something there.

Back of Palestine is a new India emerging. China is in a slow ferment. Japan has come up out of the sea. "Asia for Asians" means something, anything. The new Jewish state can watch three continents, with an eye on the Nile, a new Russia at one elbow and the Euphrates and an uneasy south Asia at the other.

Somebody must succeed the Turk if Pan-Turanism fails. Why not the Jew? Judaism may or may not be powerful, but Jewish racial force, its moving and crystallizing into racial and national consciousness and reaching out for a homeland and a flag.

Genoa Economic Conference

Whether the United States will participate actively in the proposed economic conferences at Genoa in March is not yet definitely decided. It depends on whether it would be for the best interests of all concerned. If this can be demonstrated President Harding will not be likely to hold back on any technical grounds. Hitherto he has been represented by the presence of "unofficial observers" whose observations have not led to anything important for either this country or Europe.

Both under Mr. Wilson and thus far under President Harding the policy has been not to interfere in any European economic situation, a policy which has just now been adopted. It should not be taken as precedent, however, if the situation changes. On general principles it is better to allow Europe to work out her own problem, but considering the large stake America has in European affairs it is not entirely possible for Europe to go ahead without some assurance that the United States attitude may be on questions of finance. No plan of corporate reorganization, for example, is ever carried through without at least consulting the chief creditor.

As matters stand now something will have to be done. Europe cannot go on indefinitely with her present shaky financial machinery. It would suit us, of course, if she could devise a plan that would get somewhere without our help, but if we are needed to make her plan a success then we have no right to hold back. The fact must not be lost sight of that it is not only the payment of war loans in which we are interested, but that a recovery of Europe's buying power is vitally essential to our welfare. Any plan that will restore the exchanges and so stimulate our exports will hasten our own economic recovery. The key to our own depression is the condition of Europe. A thousand other ill radiate from it. The best we can do until Europe is back on her feet is to mitigate them by means of our own efforts until we have removed their causes.—New York Commercial.

Recrudescence of Paganism

A new outbreak of the spirit of "personal liberty," which generally is intended to conserve the interests of lawless individuals at the expense of the moral and physical welfare of their fellow men, has just been announced in the papers. The debacle is to be staged in New York. We read in a Boston daily this caption under a picture of an encounter with a bear: "A Bit of Old Spain Will Soon Be Transferred to New York." With reference to the proposed degrading exhibition, the paper says in explanation of the picture:

"Madison Square Garden is to be the scene of a large bullfight. A flaring red blanket, the charge of the infatuated animal, and the heroic toreador kills the beast. All will be seen when they point 'thumbs up' or 'thumbs down.' Charlet Molina, a native of Spain, a regular bull-fighter, went to the Jersey City stockyards to try out a few bulls for his contest in the Garden, which Tex Rickard is promoting. The photographs of this 'matador' tempting one of the bulls in the Jersey yards."

It is very difficult to find words with which to express the loathing that this announced entertainment deserves. Are we to follow in the footsteps of decadent Spain, just now struggling, with some measure of success, to recover from centuries of this type of debauchery? Is there not sufficient genuine moral life left in New York to put a stop to the staging of this bloody spectacle? The promotion of prize fights where two men beat each other in beastly fashion is bad enough. But now it is proposed to goad a dumb animal into a rage, cruelly torture and finally kill him that is called respectable citizens of a Christian republic may be entertained. The thing is an awful commentary on our present-day American civilization and constitutes a new incentive to a more earnest and fearless proclamation of the Gospel in the pulpits of the land. It is time to "ferg aloud" and "spare not."—Zion's Herald.

Purchase of Farm Implements.

One of the best barometers whether the farmer has money in hand or in prospect is the buying of farm implements. There has been less demand for farm implements this last year than in any year for a decade, which shows conclusively that though the farmers are there for the use of such machinery it was lack of ready money or credit that prevented such purchase. There is no question but what 1922 opens up a field for business expansion in this direction.—Arthur A. Anderson, in the Boot and Shoe Recorder.

Placing Senator Williams.

Williams of Mississippi comes from a state where the purity of the ballot is protected with shotguns and grandfather laws.—Buffalo Express.

How to Keep Well

By DR. W. A. EVANS

Questions concerning hygiene, sanitation and prevention of disease, especially those asked by a reader of The Bee, will be answered personally subject to proper limitation, where a statement of the disease is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual cases. Address letters in care of The Bee.

CAUSES OF SKIN DISEASE.

If you live in California you are not supposed to have a skin disease, at least, not west of the Sierras or at any rate not close to the coast range. The winter climate is both mild and moist, and air of that kind is good for the skin. Go east of the mountains and you find people arrive at the tail end of the meridian of life with rough skins and various skin affections because of exposure to the cold, and because of drying winds.

Nor is the California summer climate suited to the skin. Prof. R. T. Legge of the state university says that the Californians who have to work for a living have the worst skin of any people in the world. Poison ivy of different varieties grows extensively in California. It is to be found along most every road—some to develop poisoning due to it.

Six per cent of all the skin trouble among the student body at the University of California, it has been found that this harmful ivy poisoning is due to a germ containing a substance called linolol, and it is so potent that this discovery will lead to a remedy for a and a preventive of poison ivy.

In California, as elsewhere, people who work in flour, cement and coal dust are subject to skin diseases. Prof. Legge says that the Californians who have to work for a living have the worst skin of any people in the world.

Those who work in aniline and wood alcohol get a dermatitis which is characterized by blisters. Those who work around machine greases and solutions and machines containing chlorides get one characterized by pustules.

Prof. Legge found that persons who packed tile and electric lamps were very subject to a peculiar eruption. On investigation it was found that this was due to a mite found in the straw used in packing. Years ago this straw mite and its parasite was described.

The cases reported were found principally in farmers' wives, they around hay stacks and others sleeping on hay ticks. The eruption was on the body.

In Legge's cases it was principally on the arms. One or two applications of official sulphur ointment, to which six parts of Balsam Peru to every thirty parts of ointment had been added, sufficed.

To prevent it the straw was fumigated either with sulphur or with formalin. Fig pickers and packers were found to be subject to an eruption. This was caused by the milky fluid which flows from the fig stem. The milky fluid contains an irritating chemical which is responsible for the eruption. To prevent this eruption, it is advised that pickers wear cotton gloves whenever it can be done; that at other times the hands be washed with the high grade mineral oil such as one of the lighter automobile oils.

Screwworms in Nose.
J. N. A. W. wants to know if there is such a condition as suppurations of the nose due to screwworms located in the upper part of the nasal passages. She has read of such a case.

REPLY.
Yes, there are a few, well understood cases of record. A fly lays eggs from which the worms hatch. They live in the region of the nose and head inquired about.

Operation for Bone Cyst.
L. M. writes: "I. What does a bone cyst come from?
"2. Is there any cure?
"3. Is it serious?"

REPLY.
1. Bone cyst is a form of tumor. Leaving aside those due to parasites, we know very little about the causes of bone cysts.
2. Not very.

Probably Skin Cancer.
P. V. C. writes: "I am a man of 68. I have sores on my face, one on my forehead, but it is a dry scab. Then another one on my cheek the size of a walnut stood out like a mushroom."
"My physician advised me to go to the hospital, but I would like to know if you know something to remove it."

REPLY.
Take your physician's advice. The sore on your cheek is probably a skin cancer.

This Cured Ringworm.
B. V. D. writes: "Some time ago we saw in your column a request for a cure for ringworm and I can say the following perfectly cured me: Ammoniated mercury, 20 grains. Red oxide of mercury, powdered, 20 grains. Castor oil, 20 grains. Simple ointment, 1 ounce.
"Mix and rub well into the skin. Do not get it into the eyes."

Should Weigh 16 Pounds.
M. A. writes: "Our baby boy is 2 1/2 months old, breast fed. He is 27 1/2 inches tall. He has had his first two teeth within the last week. He weighed 8 pounds 12 1/2 ounces at birth. He has gained consistently until three months ago, since which he has gained only two ounces, and now weighs 15 pounds 12 ounces.
"Will please tell me how much he should weigh now?"

REPLY.
He should weigh 16 pounds and should be gaining four ounces a week. Perhaps he needs a little cereal, fruit juice and diluted cow's milk in addition to the breast feeding.

Costly to Live Up To.
Friend—Haven't you gone house-keeping yet?
Newad—No; we're waiting till we save up enough to live in keeping with the style of the wedding presents.—Boston Transcript.

Back to the Beginning.
Motto for America at the Genoa conference: "Columbus, we are here."—New York Evening Post.

Jack and Jill

"Aren't you simply disgusted with home cooking, darling?" asked Jill, as Jack started up from the breakfast table. "It gets so tiresome and I am sick of it."
"Your illness is not contagious, dearest," answered Jack loyally. "I love the taste of food right off the fire and the fact, above all else, that you cooked it, stirring love as a seasoning into every bread."

"I'll shock her head in disbelieve," Jack quothed, but from some magazine love story," she told him. "I know that I'm not cooking as well as I did. Let's try a wonderful new place I learned about from Marjorie Nesbit."
"I don't think Marjorie knows good cooking when she tastes it," he retorted. "She's eaten a dozen meals here and never complimented you once on your tea biscuits or chops or anything!"

"Now, dear, you don't understand Marjorie. She loves foreign food and she gave me the address of a wonderful Italian restaurant—very bohemian, too—downtown in the real foreign district. Let's go there tonight. I can come in on the 4 o'clock and do some shopping before I meet you at the office."
"I'll go," Jack agreed, grudgingly.

"All right, but I prefer American grub every day in the week. Make it 5:30 at the office, and I'll have some extra time to work."
"That it happened that Jill was there by 6, having found more shopping to do than she anticipated. It was more than an hour later before they finally located the address which Marjorie had given."

"It looks as though it were a Black Hand headquarters," observed Jack. Even little Jill shuddered at the gloomy front of the ramshackle old building, through the basement windows of which could be seen some dark figures about a number of tables.

"We are certainly in the slums," observed Jack, sniffing. "And one doesn't need to use one's eyes or ears to know it."
"I suppose it's the garlic, dear. Everybody eats and breathes garlic down here Marjorie says. That's what makes it so bohemian. Shall we go inside?"

"I'll taste any drink once," said Jack, "even though it ought to have a good disinfectant as a chaser! Come on, little one, be not afraid."
"It took a mental bucking-up for them both, before they walked through the dingy door to the basement restaurant. Air so thick with the fumes of cheap tobacco, a violent mixture of odors of onions, greasy meat, queer vegetables and cheap perfumes did not add to the appetites of either Jack and Jill."

A dark-skinned son of Naples, with a brigand's mustache, a three-day's blue-back beard, and a dirty apron approached them and with profound suspicion asked if they wanted dinner.

"Well, we'll try it even if we don't want it," answered Jack.
"A watery soup, with chunks of unfamiliar vegetables at the bottom of the cracked plates; discouraged looking sardines; yards and yards of rubber-like vegetables and the two roughly hatched portions of ancient storage chicken, with some limp lettuce as a salad; some lumpy ice cream absolutely innocent of any content such as milk, and a little serving of black chicory soup for coffee, this was the famous Italian feast."

"You have some fine Chianti? One dollar a glass. Prohibition prices," grunted the waiter.
"No, the check will thrill me enough," said Jack. And it did.
"When they found their way to the civilized part of the city, a half hour later, Jack suggested some ham and eggs in a little chop house he knew.
"It's a life saver, dear," said Jill. "Tomorrow night I'll show you how chicken should be cooked, and there won't be any garlic with it."

PUT STOMACH IN FINE CONDITION

Says Indigestion Results from an Excess of Hydrochloric Acid.

Undigested food delayed in the stomach decays, or rather, ferments the same as food left in the open air, says a new authority. He also says that indigestion is caused by Hyper-acidity, meaning, there is an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach which prevents complete digestion and starts food fermentation. Thus everything eaten sours in the stomach much like garbage sours when forming acid fluids and gases which inflate the stomach like a toy balloon. Then we feel a heavy, lurid misery in the chest, we belch up gas, we eructate sour food or have heart burn, flatulence, water-brash or manna.

He tells us to lay aside all digestive aids and instead, get from any pharmacy four ounces of Jad Salts and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast and drink while it is effervescing and furthermore, to continue this for a week. While rest follows the first stage, it is important to neutralize the acidity, remove the gas-making mass, start the liver, stimulate the kidneys and thus promote a free flow of pure digestive juices.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice combined with lithia and sodium phosphate. This harmless salts is used by thousands of people for stomach trouble with excellent results.

RHEUMATIC PAIN

Rub it right out—Try this!

Rheumatism is "pain only." Not one case in 50 requires internal treatment. Stop drugging! Rub the misery right away! Rub soothing, penetrating "St. Jacobs Oil" directly into the sore, stiff joints and muscles and relief comes instantly. "St. Jacobs Oil" conquers pain. It is a harmless rheumatism cure which never disappoints and does not blister.

"And how I will eat it!" exclaimed Jack. "I'm off Bohemia for life, honey. It's a false alarm in all languages. Don't you prefer home cooking yourself?"
"Yes, even if Marjorie Nesbit doesn't compliment it!" (Copyright, 1921, Thompson Feature Service.)

Common Sense

By J. J. MUNDY.

Are You a Help or Hindrance? Do you want your child to be accomplished? Would you like all your offspring to be able to sing and to be able to play some instrument well? You send them to take lessons of a good teacher, but do you insist upon the amount and the sort of practice the teacher asks of them?

How do you expect they can become proficient if they do not practice? Do you think the time spent with the teacher is all the work you should require in behalf of their progress in music? Do you not know that much depends upon the study and practice at home? You say you cannot bear to hear their mistakes—it just grates on your nerves, and you yell and cry out at the poor child till it is so nervous that it cannot think what to do.

If you, as a mother, will not listen to the sounds a child makes in trying to learn to sing or to play, how can a child have patience to practice? No use in spending money for a teacher if you will not hold up the teacher's hands, having sufficient control of yourself to interest yourself so much in the child's education that you only note the effort and forget the sounds. You should congratulate yourself that you have children who can practice.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin will find quick relief in all cases of indigestion. It gives you artificially the pepsin nature may have deprived you of and the lack of which causes dyspepsia. You will find it much more effective than chewing tablets and flavored sodas.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin contains ingredients effective in dyspepsia and constipation. It is a combination of Egyptian Beans and other simple laxative herbs and other simple laxative herbs and other simple laxative herbs and other simple laxative herbs. It has been successfully used for 30 years. Try it! One bottle will prove its worth.

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Five scope constitution, as even if you do not require a laxative at this moment for me send you a Half-Pounce Trial Bottle of my Syrup Pepsin FREE OF CHARGE so that you will have it handy when needed. Simply send your name and address in Dr. W. D. Caldwell, 314 Washington St., Minneapolis, Ill. Write me today.

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